Rugby teams on final straight

The last games of the first round of the national rugby championship determined the cight clubs which will via for awards. These are as follows: national champions the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy club, who have 30 points from 11 games; the national cup holders Moscow Slava (29), Kiev Avia-(26), Moscow Lokomotiv (25), Moscow Fill and Tbillst Lokomotiv (23 each), Kutelsi DSK (22) and Krasnoyarsk Ekskayatoriyazlıstrol (21).

Victory over originators of judo

The USSR jude team beat Japan in the fuels of an international contest in Paris marking the centenary of the popular "Racing" French sports club. Previous to the finals they had also beaten France.

World record for Finnish archery chambion

The 1980 Olympic bronze archery medallist, Paivi Meriluolo, of Finland, used 36 arrows in the 50 m event to score 331 points, a one-point improvement on the former world record set by Natalya Butuzova, of the USSR, at the "Spring Arrows" International contest in



Sensation

big-time football

The world football championship—the greatest | The world tootball championship—the greatest | compelition in this type of sport—has begun in | Barcelona, capital of Calalonia, with a game between Argentina and Belgium. The game was interesting, though nervous strain affected the players of both teams, who missed many chances

For the first time in the past twenty years the first match of a world championship brought de-licate results—Belgium won 1—0. The goal was scored by Van den Bergh at the 18th minute of

play during the second half.
This was the first of the 52 games in the tournament which will determine the strongest football team in the world. The first match was preceded by a colourful opening ceremony, in which folklore ensembles from all the provinces in Spain and around 5,000 young men and women from Barcelona, took part,

All the participants of the tournament gathered together in Spain on the day of the first match. Right after their arrival in Seville the Soviet team held an hour's practice session on the plich of the stadium where they will meet Brazil on June 14.

Top of the tops

Renowned Italian goallo Dino Zoff, 40, is the dest player in the world championship in Spalin, according to the championship press bul-letin which is regularly issued to newsmen. There is much other interesting information to be had from the bulletin... The youngest player is Winton Ruler, of New Zealand, who only recently turned 18.

The oldest coach is Brazilian Tim who trains Peru. He is 71. The English team - with an



Erwin Van den Bergh, rear, from Belgium, scores the first and only goal in the Barcelona Nou Camp staclium during the World Cup opening game Argentina vs Belgium as Osvaldo Ardiles, from Argenti-

average age of 28 - is the "oldest". The youngest teams are the USSR and Knweit — at 24. The biggest stadium is that in Barcelona, seating 132,000 and the "smallest" is the 30,000 seet stadium in Valladolid. Cameroon, Algeria, Kuweit, New Zealand and

Honduras are newcomers to the cup finals. Brazil have set five records to data — they appeared in 11 final tournaments playing 52 games, scoring 119 goals and winning 33 games, and they thrice won the title. West Ger-Jell Hearst is the top final siriker, with a bat-

nament, came tops among the

team leaders with 5.5 points out

The Trud line-up included Grandmasters Alexander Belyavsky, Oleg Romanishin, Vitaly

Tseshkovsky, Gennady Kuzmin, Iosif Dorfman, Adrian Mikhai-

chishin, Maria Litinskaya as

well as several international and

She did especially well in the

high-jump — 189 cm — and in the long-jump — 675 cm. The top male competitor was Sieg-fried Wentz with 8,313 points.

Muscovite Sergel Zhelanov was second with 8,306 points and Valery Kachanov, from Kisht-nev, was third with 8,121 points.

The Soviet team leader Alex-

ander Nevsky had to drop out

after nine events through injury.

tiallonal masters.

Entertain representation and a second of the second of the

Trud takes cup

The Trud club won the na-

tional chess cup with 43.5 points out of a possible 70. The Armed

Forces team placed second with

41 points and the Burevestnik

student club, third with 39

Lev Polngayevsky, who will soon play in an interzonal tour-

When hosts

The USSR men's decathlon

team beat their West German counterparts 47,843—46,747 in a two-day meet in Manheim, West

Germany, and the Soviet women

triumphed 24,516—24,241.
The hosts were supreme in-dividually: Sabine Everis total-

led 6,484 points from seven events, a new West German re-

cord and one of the best marks

of the season in the world.

Success for Austrian and Czechoslovak

Having won the first size. Pavel Muzhitsky, from the thraine, also won the closing tent stage of a many-day cyclic race across Austria, Austria Helmut Weekselberger is all first overall, while Leon Dezill, from Minsk, the fastest of the

Soviet team, is in fifth place. Czechoslovakia won the ba stage and the race. Author which led over the few closes stages, came second, and the USSR team made up of races from the Burevestoik student sports club, was third.

Champion in

the running again

Moscow Olympic equesion tittles Elisabeth Theorer, of Aug-ria, has made a comeback aller a nearly two-year absence from competition due to the allest of her mount Mon Cherle which Theater rode in the Mosow Games. The Austrian hadiolog for a new horse and practical; start everything from scoot. Recently she won the Austin dressage title, totalling 1,571 points astride a new mount Acapulco, and nearly a hundred points ahead of the second far isher.

Perfidious

Mount Everest

Two British male and on American female climbers des on the slopes of the Everes. while trying to scale it for Chinese territory. According to Christian Bonington, head of the British expedition, who on mi-7 occasions led various Evereicimbing groups, Joe Twite, 33, and Peter Boardman, il. both quite well-known clinter gave up their attempt only 6.0 metres away from the top. The were last seen flanking andite of series of stone pillars on the

north-eastern side. American mountaineers hel also set out to scale Everti alongside the British. Accord to the American expedition the highest the highest point they reached was 465 calres from the summit.

Mary Hay, the only ferring in the American team, fell of an icy slope. The American had to turn back because of bad weather.

Winter Olympics via outer space

states, the head of the Soviet

delegation continued:
But, in international politics, as is known, there also exists a different trand. It is based on a continuation of the arms race and on imparting a still greater scope on it. All kinds of inventions are adduced as a propaganda cover for such a course. Those inventions, too, are devised on a large scale.

Seen behind all this is the aim to break the existing military balance between the USSR and the USA, the Warsaw Treaty Orthe USA, the Warsow Ireary organization and NATO, to take the position of strength and to act from that position, to dictate their will to others, at the lable of negotiations including.

So It turns out that they simply want to derail the existing parity in the field of nuclear

Round the Soviet Union

THE ART OF ORIENTAL PEO-PLES FORMS THE BASIS OF THE REPERTOIRE OF THE NEW FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE, THE LO-TOS, WHICH HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE CITY OF ULAN UDE IN BURYATIA. His concerts feature Vietnamese music, succeeded by rhythms of India and metodies of Japan, followed by Mongollan songs. To mark the 60th anniver-

company has also included into its repertoire songs and dances of the Extreme North, Siberia, and the Soviet Far East.

A LARGE MINERAL WATER DEPOSIT HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE DIGORSK CANYON, IN THE HORTHERN CAUCASUS. A well has been sunk which yields around a thousand cubic metres of talub-rious water a day. Over 250 springs have been discovered in the North Ossetlan mountains In recent years. They will be made use of by balneological health-building facilities and mineral water plants which

THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics undertakes not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This pledge becomes effective immediately after its pronulgation in the UN General Assembly. This is stated in Leonid Brezhnev's address to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament now on in New York. The address was read by USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

INFORMATION

No. 48 (362), JUNE 19-21, 1982

in taking this decision, it is said in the address, the Soviet Union proceeds from the indisputable fact, which plays a determining role in the present-day international situation, that should a nuclear war begin, it could mean the destruction of human civilallon and perhaps the end of life itself on earth.

The peoples of the world have the right to expect that the decision of the Soviet Union will be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of the other nuclear states. If the other nuclear powers assume an equally precise and clear obligation not to be the fist to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to a han on the use of nuclear arapous altogether, which is espoused by the overshelming majority of the countries of the world.

it is also the objective of the Soviet Union's initiafire to raise the degree of trust in relations between slates. And that is particularly important in the preuni-day international situation where trust has been govely crippled by the efforts of those who are

trying to upset the obtaining balance of forces, to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, and to wreck all the positive which the policy of detente brings.

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In the search for measures which would actually halt the arms race many political and public figures of various countries have recently turned to the idea of a freeze, in other words, of stopping a further build-up of nuclear potentials.

The rice of a mutual freeze of nucleur arsonals as

a first step towards their reduction and, eventually, complete elimination, is close to the Soviet point of view. Moreover, our country has been the initiator of concrete proposals almed at stopping the nuclear arms race in its quantitative and qualitative aspects. Everything should be done for the climination of chemical weapons from the lace of the earth. The Sometime of the country of this proposed.

viet Union is a convinced champion of this approach. We are prepared to agree without delay on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruclion of their stockpiles.

On the whole, the Soviet Union is in favour of

moving ahead in all areas where opportunities exist for limiting and radically reducing armaments, be it nuclear weapons, other types of mass destruction weapons or conventional armaments. There is no type of weapons which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity, it is stressed in the address.



Israeli aggression takes its toll of children in Lebanou

Naw York. Speaking in the general discussion at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, Andrei Gromyko, Ministr of Foreign Affairs of the the of Foreign Affairs of the

Yugoslavia has started buil-ing a satellite communication station to telecast the 1961 Ser-javo Winter Olympics to man

A. GROMYKO: USSR rejects policy of military superiority

Our country is again taking a slep of exceptional importance. The Soviet Union is undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is taking this slep unitalerally. If other nuclear powers follow our example, the possibility of a nuclear war will be actually reduced to baugh!

Pointing out that the USSR tlands for containing the arms race, and for disarmament and ballayes that the removal of the threal of a new war should be talved in a paratterly way by tolved in a practical way, by reaching agreement between

but by the entire aggregate of such armaments available with the sides. Why do they not want to fell the people the 'truth' Why is it kept under lock and key! They do not want people to know II. For It is easier to pilot decisions in favour of the arms race and it is easier to de-land the bloated military budgers.
Suffice if to remove the out-

some individual types of them

ward cover from the Washington-announced plan concerning strategic armaments, and this will out: It is aimed at undercutting the security of the other side and at keeping a free hand for the realization of its own military programmes. Such a lopsided, abnormal approach is un-realistic and unacceptable.

(Continued on page 2)

Over 70 different forms of sport are regularly practised in the USSR by 47.6 million people. We have over 1.2 million sports facilities which are ac-cessible to all. The 11th five-year plan will make it possible for nearly 90 million people to include in various kinds of health-building physical training under expert guidance. In 1980-81 alone the USSR won 308 gold medals in 174 world and European championships, and it has set up over 300 world records over the past

live vears. These and other figures were quoted by Sergel Paviov, Chairman of the USSR Sports Commilitee and of the National Olympic Committee (NOC), at a Moscow press conference on the advancement of physical training and sport in the USSR

MOSKOLIU IN MOSCOW

When I lighted the torch for the

1980 Clympics, I already visual-ized the beauty of the Games, shid the well-known Greek act-

ress Maria Moskoliu. And here

I am in Moscow now. The city

has impressed the by its green

ery, cleanliness, and by the hos

Of course I had to go to the main Olympic shother at Luzh nitt before anything else. In my opinion, sithough I am not an athlete, this is a magnificent structure, it is structure.

structure. B. It studied in a green park hot lat trobe the city centre. It is good that the City pic stadiums have become as in legical part of the spoiling and cultural lits of the city, lusteed of remaining memorials of the

pitality of its citizens,

Paviov told newsmen that in July-August 1983, Moscow wil host the finals of the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, to which around a thousand fore ign athletes have been invited. We approved of the 1979 Tournament, which was attended by Soviet competitors together with their counterparts from 84 countries, Pavlov said. The finals of the Tournament, nor-mally held the year before the Olympics, will help those taking part prime better for forthcoming Games.

Sergal Pavlov also said that

he and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch had recently signed, for the Brst time to IOC and the USSR Olympic Commilles history, an agreement on cooperation in the 'Olympic

MR LIFE STORY CCCP

The solk anniversary exhibition on display at Pavillon No. 1. Photo by Gennady Duberkovsky

The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements to Mos-cow is currently the venue for the jubilee show, "A Single Fa-mily", marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union which is due this December.

The 10,000 plus exhibits on view ranging from complex equipment and machines for various industries to consumor goods and handicraftwares tes-ify to our real achievements in science, industry, culture and

Bach constituent republic has a display of its own; illustrating. is development and colourful and original culture

The exhibition was recently visited by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Fyodor Gorbachov, USSR, Minister of Committee of Committ



C

6

The 1980 Chympics showed that the Soviet capital was an ideal place for holding this malor sporting event.



Olympic champion Sergel Posirekhin won the final heat in the 500 m Canadian singles to take the national title. The kayak and canos

changes to take the national file. The keyak and cause changeship was held on the Olympic Krylatskoye Rowing Canal and testified to the good shape of the experienced competitors taking part, among them thrice Olympic kayak winner Vladimir Parfanovich as well as to the emergence of up-and-coming young rowers.

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Photo by Sergel Prosukov

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MN INFORMATION No. 41.

Culture Pyotr Demichev, and other Soviel leaders. 145 C

New York. In a speech he made at a UN ceremony held in honour of the centenary of Franklin Roosevelt's birthday, Senator Edward Kennedy said he was in favour of an immediato and general "freeze" on US and Soviet nuclear arsenals as a significant step on the way to introducing controls over nuclear arms.

Touching upon the coming Geneva talks on strategic armaments limitation and reduction,

America should remember the lessons of history before sit-ting down at the negotiating

session with nucleur advantages. We should free our dip-lonacy from the dangerous fallacy that more megatonnes mean more trump cards at the negotiating table. I reject the absurd theory that we can have fewer nuclear bombs tomorrow only by having more today, he

PAP ON POSSIBLE POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

Warsaw. The Polish press agency PAP has issued a rolouse concerning the discussions that are at present going on in church circles about the possible visit to Poland of Popo John Paul II. The report stresses that an agreement belween government of the PPR, the Vatican and the Polish Episcopate. the timing and itinerary of the visit should be an obligatory condition for such a visit. One-aided steps which do not have

the approval of the state authorities and sensational reports In the Western media will not serve ony useful purpose, it is stated in the report. The visit should contribute to stronger peace in Europe and on other continents, as is emphasized in numerous Vatican releases. It cannot take place without propriate preparation and this, first and foremost, depends on the process of normalizing the



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

VIEWPOINT

The 15th annual ASEAN for-eign ministers session held recently in Singapore provided new evidence that Malaysia, the Philippines, indonesia, Theiland and Singapore still face the two cardinal problems they have been confronted with throughout their entire existence: the first is the achievement of equitable cooperation with Western nations and Japan, and the second, how best to resist American and Chinese altempts to turn ASEAN into a military bloc.

The delegates unanimously denounced the protectionist policy of capitalist states, including the EEC, and realfirmed that "cooperation in the military area" is incompatible with the Igor DANILIN

Singapore meeting and its outcome

idea, launched by ASEAN, of national aid to the recently Indonesia and Singapore voiced turning South-East Asia into a established People's Republic of their desire to open dialogue zone of peace.

Apart from their internal problems, the conferees discussed others. The inclusion of the "Kampuchean question" in the agenda amounted in liself to interference in the internal allairs enother country. Regrettably, this meeting, too, discussed up a Kampuchean "coalition government' from among the emigree reaction. They would like to thrust this on the Kampucheen people at the bidding of an out-sider, instead of providing inter-

ASEAN leaders explain their rejuctance to normalize relations with Indochinese countries by the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, even though both Hanol and Phnom Penh have repeatedly stressed this was an inevitable measure as long as there was an outside threat to Kampuchea.

Still the meeting showed that some of the ASEAN members have moderated their intransigence: for instance, Malaysia,

with Vietnam, and the Vietnam ese minister for foreign affairs will soon be going to those countries.

Press reports from South-East Asia correctly point out that despite pressure from Washington and Peking positive shifts might be forthcoming in relations between Indochina and ASEAN. Progress in this area will doubtless go a long way towards establishing good-neigh-bourly relations and understand-

A.GROMYKO: USSR rejects policy of military superiority

(Continued from page 1)

A fruly destabilizing factor is he unheard-of arms race laureched in the USA, the Foreign Minister went on to say, Every day brings new evidence that the foreign policy of the United States is becoming increasingly tembed with the spirit of milbrings forth every kind of fren-zied military doctrines. A light nuclear strike is spoken of at a routine and usual thing. This concerns a criminal conception

of unleashing a nuclear war. The Soviet Union fundamentally rejects the line fowards milliary superiority. It does not sirive for military superiority and does not recognize such a sight for anyone else. Of course, our country will manage un-der any circumstances to take care of its security, and of the security of its billes and friends. Andrei Gromyko further

What can explain Washing-ton's course of achieving milli-ary superiority) it is difficult to rid oneself of the impression

that the imperial dream to do-minate the world has quite strongly gone to the head of

some people.
A naval armada salled to the Persian Gulf to loud statements about the defence of the "vital interests" of the United States. The purpose — to return Iran by threats and force to the position of a vassal — was not achieved, but the armada re-mains in that area to this day, interference from outside in Afghanistan continues, including

the sending of armed bands of interventionists Those days, as we are in session here, israel has committed in the eyes of the whole world

a new aggression against a se-vereign state — Lebanon. vereign state — Lebanon.

The israell troops should be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon, just as the indigenous Arab lands earlier seized by israel must be refurned to the Arabs. The Palestinian people should be given the possibility of exercising his inalienable right — to create its own state. Touching on the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe at present in progress in Geneva, Andrei Gro-myko said;

What does the Soviet Union strive for For fully ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Should such a solution not be suitable to our Western pariners we are the full renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We are also prepared for a gradual, but substantial, by hundreds of units, reduction of the medium-range nuclear weapons of both sides — the USSR, and

NATO. On the problem of strategic armaments, the leader of the So-viet delegation noted:

in his recent speech Leanid Brezhnev clearly sald what was needed to make the Soviet-US talks lead to an agreement.

Firstly, the talks should really be on the limitation and the re-duction of strategic armaments of tevos a ta evier for bea continuing the arms race and upsetting the existing parity.

Secondly, the sides should conduct them with regard to the legitimate security interests of each other and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

As is known, Brezhnev put forward a concrete proposal for a maeting with US President Ronaid Reagan. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a summit meeting should be held and that, naturally, if should be well-prepared.

It is obvious that such a meeting would invariably centre on the prepared.

problems of arms reduction end disarmament, that is, the problems that are in the locus of attention of the current Spe-cial Session of the General Astembly.

The Soviet Union believes that it would be useful to work out and adopt a programme for our and adopt a programme for nuclear disarmament which would be implemented stage by stage. One of its first phases could be to discontinue the production of itssionable materials used for building various types of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is ready to examine this Union is ready to examine this matter in the overall confext of

consideration by the current session the memorandum for Ward off the Growing Nuclear Threat, to Curb the Arms Rate. matter in the overall context of the limitation and cessation of the nuclear arms race.

An all-out strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was and remains a paramount task as fegards the containment of the nuclear arms race.

The problem of general and complete prohibition of nuclear profiled by the UN member-states.

GEORGI DIMITROY AND THE CONTEMPORARY

Sofia. An international conference "The Work of Georgi Dimitrov in Our Time" was held recently in the Bulgarian capital. Taking part were 140 delegations from Communist, Worker and Social-Democratic parties. as well as from national-libera tion movements and interna tional organizations.

The report "Georgi Dimitro In Our Time" was read by Boils Ponomaryov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and head of the CPSU delegation to the conference

Todor Zhivkov, General Sec retary of the BCP and Chairman of the State Council of the PRB. stressed in his closing address that the conference testifled to the deep respect in which G. Dimitrov and his revolutionary work is held all over the world, Such a high appraisal, he said, fills us with deserved and noble pride for this great son of the Bulgarian people.

A public meeting marking the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov took place recently in

At the meeting Konstantin Rusakov, Secretary of the Contral Committee of the CPSU, read the report "Georgi Dimitrov as an Outstanding Fighter for Peace and Socialism"

THUGS ON TRIAL

Kabul. The tital is in progress

here of the former ringleaders of the clandestine terronal organization Sama belonging to In the trial of Cuthbert and Holburn, two former police of-licers at the London Criminal Court, it was revealed that for Sama have been charged with robbery, murder, and terrorist offences. The gang had planned to cause unrest by kidnapping foreign ambassadors in kabil a long time the accused had taken large bribes from criminal syndicates. Cuthbert and Holand murdering Party and political leaders. Also included burn received a total of more than 80 thousand pounds for per-jury, lorgery of investigation documents and other aid they among the thugs' activities were the kidnapping of children and the robbing of takings at enterhad given criminals. More than 50 officers and

weapons' tests also calls for 10weapons' tests also calls for justion. It can be solved either radically or step by step. The Soviet Union believes that the tripartite talks with the United States and Britain, which were disrupted by them at the linal stage, should be resumed without delay. out delay.

armed forces and conv

areas.

duced. To begin with, il might be

duced. To begin with it mights possible, for instance, to agree not to build up armed forces and conventional armements. And then — to get down to negotiations on their reduction both globally and in separate

In conclusion the head of the

Soviet delegation declared: The Soviet Union submits for

MN INFORMATION No. 48, 1907

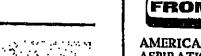
The United Nations Organiza-tion should declare against the spiral of the arms race extend-Maputo. Racist authorities in South Africa and their Washingion patrons are training, arming into outer space and deep into the world ocean. The right ing and smuggling gangs of the so-called national resistance ficance of these spheres for the peaceful future of the whole of novement (NRM) into Mozammankind is steadily on the rise.
The Soviet Union advocates that the present-day levels of

Por these purposes NRM hases and training camps are being set up in the Transvaal South Africa. From there the Rangs infiltrate Mozambique to carry out subversion and sabolage. These operations are sup-ported by the South African

Tokyo, The Japanese port of Jokosuka, turned by the Penta-gon into the largest American naval base in the Far East, is developing into an arsenal of American Tomahawk Crulse missiles. The first step towards ing a US Navy command spokesman the nuclear assault sub-

marines based in Jokosuka and other Japanese ports have been equipped with Tomahawks as As from next January, says a Fentagon spokesman, Tomahawks will supplement the fire power of US ships off the Japanese coast, the "New Jersey" battlesbip being the first in the line for the Tomahawks.

At present the cruise missiles have conventional charges, though nuclear charges will be added from mid-1984.





Representatives of non-governmental public organizations have delivered in New York addresses and petitions signed by over 90 million people to the Second Special Session of the UN General As gerous arms race and the prevention of nuclear war.
In the photo: representatives of the Soviet public handing in

symbolic petition sheets to the UN Secretary-General Peroz de

Science and technology

WONDER-ASPHALT

THE WORLD

FACTS

and EVENTS

O A fleet of Soviet warships

The Greater London area

The Vatican is undergoing

a serious financial crisis. In 1981, its balance of payments was 30 thousand million lire in the rad,

and this deficit is expected to

rise to 36 thousand million by

© 23 million Egyptians, or 53 per cent of the country's

nor write, says a government report published in Calso.

O Israel's military expenditure

has reached another record high it has been announced in

Tel Aviv that military expen-diture for the 1981 financial year, stood at 63.1 thousand

million shekels, or nearly 3.5 thousand million dollars, which means that Israel spends 30 per

Direct investments by Japanese monopolies abroad had reached 46.3 thousand million

dollars by the end of last March. In 1981 alone, as com-pared with 1980, these invest-ments increased by 90 per cent.

traction has been chalked up at

a major off-shore oil field near

Bombay, in India, where more than 250 thousand barrels of

oil were extracted in one day.

Specialists estimate that this area will yield 12.5 million ton-

nes of oil if extraction con-

PEOPLE

ilnues at its present level.

cent of its GNP on arms.

ation, can neither read

has been declared a nuclear-free zone by the GLC, headed

has arrived on an official friendvisit to the People's Repub-

ic of Angola.

by the Labour Party.

GDR road-builders have found a use for broken glass. Ground into large-fraction powder, la can be added to asphalt. The "glass asphalt" thus derived, is porticularly useful on steep hills for cars hold the road well

NEFERTITI'S CURE

FOR WRINKLES

Oil extracted from the fruit of karite was known in Africa many centuries ago as a per-fect way of smoothing out wrinkles, Legend has it that wrinkles. Legend has it that famous beauties like Nefertiti and Cleopatra owed their unfading youth to this oil.

The valuable properties of karite which grows in Mall have recently been attracting the st-tention of eminent cosmetologista and of European cosmetics

detectives have been dismissed from the London police force following an investigation into their involvement in different A total of 380 serious charges have been brought against them.

Pretoria against Mozambique

aviation and navy, which, vio-lating the state borders of Mo-zambique, provide equipment for the gangsters and replenish their stocks of arms and food,

The easily discernible link between the CIA, Pretoria and the NRM clearly shows that the ac-tivities of this "movement", led by former South African army Colonel Alfonso Jakamo, form part of the so-called new American strategy in Africa simed at destabilizing the situation in the progressive countries of the con-tinent.

JOKOSUKA-ARSENAL OF TOMAHAWKS

missiles. The first step towards implementation of the sinister. plan of the overseas strategists was the arrival in the port of the "San Francisco" nuclear assault submarine. According to the "Akahata" newspaper, quot-

from the beginning of the year.
As from next January, says a

Mall has recently completed

the construction of a plant for the manufacture of this miraculous product, 20 kilometres from the Meli capital of Bamaco.

CAR TYRES INTO OIL

As from 1934, a British firm in Birmingham intends to start making oil out of old car tyres. Estimates show that two and a half tonnes of tyres yield one

PAPER OUT OF FLOWERS

Indian scientists have produced a technology for the manu-facture of paper and cardboard out of the stalks of water hyacinths which in West Bengal alone grow in profusion over an area of one million hectares. Researchers estimate that one tonn of paper can be made out of three and a half tonnes of these water plants.

PICTURE TRANSMITTED VIA SOUND

A new video system worked out in France makes it possible to transmit first-class TV pic-tures from water up to 900 met-res deep. There is no need for cables to connect the undercables to connect the underwater cameras to TV receptors. Instead pictures are sent to the surface via a narrow beam of

OF INTEREST

Marriage of convenience

As is known, nobility illies in Italy have been abolished but descendants of aristocratic bul descendents of attstoctate families are still clinging to them. To maintain the former splendour they sorely need monay, and the "poor" aristoctacts are casting about for well-heeled brides. Marquis Pulvio Cerulli, 19; for ane, married Pla Curloni, who recently lutaed... 83.

Recently a baby zebra 'saw the light of day at a too in Japanese town of Noohommaka. There is nothing particularly extraordinary about this event in itself except that the zebra was born minus stripes.

Photo Kyodo-TASS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AMERICA GOES AGAINST PEOPLES' ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE

Milliarism in the Bonn documents of NATO is seasoned with talk about the destrability of peace, about the needs of de-lence, democracy and fusice. But if the essence of the docu-ments is singled out and cleared of all tinsol and peace phraseo-logy, it will be seen that the Bonn statements have absorbed the ideas of the American boiligerent politicians and the US military-industrial complex which are stubbornly dragging mankind to a second, expanded edition of the cold war and to balancing on the brink of a hot war. Thus reads a PRAVDA

commentary.
According to these documents, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are guilty of aggravating tension. Ridiculous charges are ievelied against Soviet policy. The authors of the documents juggle with lacts in order to derive the conclusion close to their hearts, i.e., the need to carry on and escalate the arms race.

The key problem the solution of which brooks no delay is that of reducing the threat of war. An important component of that problem is the need to reduce the level of nuclear armsments in Europe. While in fact blocking progress to an agree-ment on the principle of equality and equal security, the United States is obviously trying to reassure public opinion by beginning the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

Perhaps, the West European governments do not see what is obvious to many politicians, congressmen and military men in the United States liself. In any event, the policy pursued by NATO is showing an increasingly dangerous till, the

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

A more decade ago, they spoke sheepishly in Washington of the one thousand million dollars in curnings derived from the sales of weapons in the armament industry, writes I. Yurkov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. Today, they speak with something approaching pride of the revenue of apwards of 30 thousand million dollars for twice the ligare for 1981) which is expected to flow into the military industrialists' collers by the end of this year.

Concealed behind these ligures are other, less publicized, stateties. Two thirds of the people who have died in armed conflicts since World War II, the author stresses, have been killed with American weapons.

In the 70s, the main recipients of American arms were Soud!

Arabia who over that decode bought 35 thousand million dollars worth of weapons; Iran—at 14 thousand million dollars; Israel-at 11 thousand million; Bellain, the FRG and South Korea--at tive thousand million each,

PAKISTAN: ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

The close interconnection of political problems with a whole complex of intricate economic and social problems is a dis-tinguishing feature of the crisis symptoms in Pakistan, the

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS monthly writes,
Even a glance at statistics reveals the enormous disproportions in the national economy with its inherent "chronic" all-ments — inflution, unemployment, tising prices, delicit in the payments balance and foreign debts, the magazine further points out. Almost 70 per cent of state expenditure is covered by loreign aid. Debts to crediting countries have giready re-ached the ligure of 10,000 million dollars and payment of interest on such debts swallows up to 40 per cent of receipts

terest on such debts swallows up 10 40 per cent of receipts from export. 20 per cent of the working people in Pakisian are jobiest. According to United Nations ligures, living standards in Pakiston are now among the lowest in the world. The monthly emphasizes that the grave economic condition in the country is a result of glgantic unproductive expenditure on military purposes, rising by 15-20 per cent a year, an obviously excessive burden on the economy of this underdeveloped country.

TNC AND HUNGER

One of the causes of the hunger from which many people in developing countries suffer are the activities of transmational corporations (TNC) which dominate agricultural production in score of Asian, African and Latin American countries, writes the TRUD newspaper.

About a hundred of these corporations are now active in agrarian-lood sector of these countries, imposing on the latter an agricultural policy under which preference is given to experiented crops to the detriment of those used by the local population, Many countries in Latin America, are developing

population. Many countries in Latin America are developing into a "kitchen garden" for the USA and Canada, while the Airlean countries are becoming "kitchen garden" of the REC.

As a result, the developing countries are compelled to buy loodstuffs in the West which they could well produce themselves. This enables the West to use foodstuffs as a strategic means of blackmall, pressure and as an instrument for further increasing their domination over these countries.

Carlotte San 3

'Wizards' compete too?

Ten "leading wizords" in Peru claimed their country would deleat Cameroon in the World Football Championship in Spain on June 15. In order to make their prediction come true, they gailiered together for a "black mass" in Lina to "word oil the Incontations and charms of the Cameroon magicians". The "wizards" asserted that their "colleagues" in Cameroon were working hard to provent Peruvian players who had appeared for loreign clubs from foining the rational line-up. Our feam will win, charged wizard roon magicions might strew the football pilch with the feathers al a black cock, As it happened the game was a dlaw, 0-0.

Ç.

6

MN INFORMATION No. 48, 1982-

A FLOATING PIONEER CAMP ABOARD THE THREE-DECK "URAL" PASSENGER LINER IS FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE EXPLORERS OF SIBERIA. 170 children from Tomsk will spand their summer iolidays on the Ob and Irtysh rivers. They will see look-out encompanents built by Yermak Cossack detachments, as well as the all-prospecting towns of Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, and Salekhard built close by. Dozens of pioneer units in the region have opted for this way of see-

WRITERS FROM LITHUA-NIA WERE HONORARY GUESTS RECENTLY AT A LITERATURE CELEBRATION HELD IN THE VILLAGE OF CHISTIYE PRUDY. IN THE KALININGRAD REGION. It was here that the founder of Lithuanian fiction, Krisiljonas Donelaitis, lived and worked for many years. The village now ha a memorial museum, and every-thing connected with the work of this great son of the Lithuanian people is carefully pre-served. Poems about Lithuania and about the firm fraternity and friendship between peoples were recited on the day of the holiday near the marble slab on the post's grave.

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE STRETCH OF THE URENGOI-UZHGOROD GAS PIPELINE PASSING THROUGH TATARIA. The first joint was walded near the village of Biryull. The 230 km stretch will become operational

GAS AND PIPES

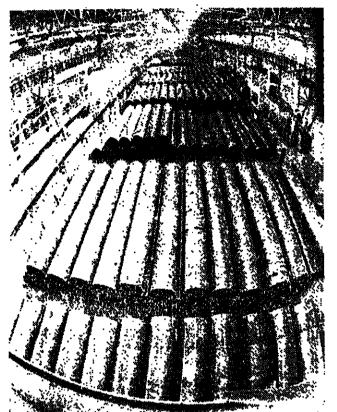
viet economy provide for high growth rates in the production of natural gas—from 435,000 million cubic metres in 1980 to 630,000 million cubic metres in Gas is now mainly delivered

through pipelines. There are two ways of increasing the throughput of a pipeline: expending the diameter (which is not economically (easible) or stepping up the pressure. The strongest pipes (Soviet or foreign-made) now caler for pressure of up to 75 atmospheres. Soviet apecialists at the institute of Efective Welding have set themselves the task of increasing this to 100 or even 120 atmospheres, at the same time as making pipes from a less expen sive steel. They have started manufacturing pipes from multilayer, comparatively thin (4 to 5 millimetres) coll steel instead of from a single thick sheet.

Tesis have shown that multilayer pipes are more reliable. They are now being produced at the Khartsyzsk pipe plant in the Ukraine and an experimental leg of pipeline is being made out of them in the north of Western

A large-capacity shop for multilayer 1,420 mm pipes has also been built at the Vyksa steelworks. Starting with a production rate of 250,000 tonnes of piping per year, this figure should reach 1,000,000 tonnes by

The Khartsyzsk plant is to be reconstructed to produce 1.8 mil-



In a workshop of the Khartsyzsk pipe piant.

lion tonnes of piping catering for pressure of up to 100 atmospheros. The current five-year plan period will see the beginning of reconstruction work at the Chelyabinsk pipe factory to refit it for the production of 1.420 mm pines.

Meantime work continues unabated on the design of new types of pipes. Academician Alexander Tselikov, for instance, heads a team working on two-layer - spiral-seam type pipes and this is only one of many similar projects.

A few strokes of the hammer on a steel workpiece and a crankshaft for a powerful tractor appears before one's eyes. This new steam-and-air hammer, which is now being produced by the Novokramatorsky Mashinostroitelny Zavod Association, in the Ukraine, only takes four minutes on the job. The advantages of the new

hammer will be felt above all by the operator. A slight movement of his hand is enough to

start the hammer which easily operates the 120-kilogramme workplece. What is more shavings are cut to a minimum; only a one-millimetre-thick layer having to be removed once the

conditions

The Remmeliomash works in Arkhangelsk, which manufactures special machinery for cultivation in permafrost areas, is one of the youngest industrial the aid of these machines which are made to be attached to powerful tractors, the concept "seasonal work" has receded into the past. It is now possible to plough soil that is trozen for even 1.5 metres deep. The increasing output of the factory at Arkhangelsk will enable thou ands of hectares of marshland to be reclaimed. Drainage laid in cold weather conditions pro-

The harvest of cereals from newly reclaimed helds has gone up by 1.5 times; the notate hatvest by 100 per cent and that of vegetables by over 3 times.

Hot water channelled under river

Scuba divers, in Krasnovarsk, are pulling together a 700-metre syphon which they are to lay along the hottom of the Venisel. one of the biggest rivers in Eastern Schoria, The huge stellon, three metres in diameter, is actually a thermal tunnel R will carry hot water from a thermal power station on the east bank of the river to the port of Krasnoyarsk, to its sloprepair yards as well as to mony

In the same way the station will supply hot water to the new residential estates on the river's west bank where comfortable inultistoried blocks of flats have been built.

The tunnel will be filled with various devices to regulate the hot water supplies.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ROBOT MANUFACTURING: A NEW INDUSTRY

A new branch of engineering is at present being built up in the USSR—that of Industrial robots. About five thousand tobols are al present operating in this country, by the end of 1985 there will be tens of thousands

Robots increase labour productivity by two to three times. The introduction of each tobal saves 8 to 12 housand roubles per year, writes IZVESTIA.

The programme for the manufacturing of robots and their use in the national economy envisages wide ranging research and development, the building of in-dustrial prototypes, as well as full-scale production. By the end of the current five-year plan period. (1985) tens of thousands of industrial robots will take their place on assembly lines.

What are the main problems facing designers of the dustrial tobols? In the lirst place, the paper continues, they have to weigh the pros and cons of the existing types of tobols in order to cicate about 50 basic models. In the luture tobots will be assembled from serially produced modules, Repairs will amount to the Mibstiliation of a space module for the faulty one. A kit of standardized units will make it possible to create any type of robot. The only parts that will have to be custom made will be the robot's erms", consituated according to the operations which they will have to portorm. Electronic equipment for robots will also be unified, including control systems for special jobs, for instance, for describly operations, machining or painting. An important factor is the robots' anguage - today each one requires a special programming language (fust imouthe if a special typa of music had to be written for every pland)h in the future ull tobots will use a common programming language."

SOVIET LABOUR RESOURCES

In this country we suffer from an uneven distribun of labour resources, writes the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIE journal. Only 25 per cent of the population live in the easiern part of the country which possesses 87 per cent of our potential raw material and energy resources and vast reserves of useful minerals. Apart Irom orgas where labour resources are in short supply. like the Centre, the Baltic republics and Siberia, there are also areas—for instance, the South and Central Asia, with surplus manpower. The uneven distribution of labour in different parts of this country leads to under-utilization of labour resources in some places and to shortage of workers in others and this lowers productivity as a whole.

As a result of the introduction of zone increments to . wages and salaries, the level of pay for industrial and office workers has noticeably increased. Other benefits keep this pain to themselves. Yet, you can always spot have also been raised—for instance, the transport and these children: they are easily excited or trightened, selliement allowance. settlement allowance: payable to those travelling . to new Jobs from other parts of the USSR; paid leave has been lengthened, etc.

Such nicosures have had a positive effect on altracting additional labour supplies to areas in need of them.

NEW LOOK IN TRANSPORT

Traditional means of transport are now being supplemented by new methods which are more advanced, economical and conform to environmental requirements, willes IZVESTIA. Telphers and cableways, for instance, have already been introduced in many Georgian cilies. and towns. Out of 77 such routes, covering a total of 80 kilometres, 44 are for cargo with the rest being for possengers. The Georgian Transaviomatika institute has designed and introduced new types of cableways adapting them for use in cities for servicing could and in particular for agriculture. These cableways extend to fraccessible mountain fields and lea plantations. They drawe easier working conditions, help expand the ladder base, and make ayriquillural produce cheaper,

The telpher cuts down on the need for larries, on fuel and on increased costs due to floods or snow-drills During the 1985-1990 period the republic plans to build 26 telphers for various purposes. This is about five times more than the national average. Soon telphers designed in Georgia will be serially produced in other republics: For the USSR telpher and cablewdy programme for cargo and passenger traffic in tural arcos has been entrusted entirely to Georgia.

SPIRITUAL PROXIMITY A MUST

Educationalist R. Poyarkova writes about the pr lems of bringing up children in the SELSKAYA ZHIZN

Alas, I know many children who have sad things lo say about their relations with their parents. Often, they Such children demonstrate infantile negativism in a particularly extreme form. They are ready to doubt in the simplest truths. And this distrustiul and tranic qi-

titude is carried into their grown-up lives. How can one avoid such a tragedy? How can one bring up one's child to be kind, as someone having rich internal reserves—a person who will share you ideas, and carry out what you have latted to achieved There are no recody made recipes. In each specific case, the correct approach has to be prompted by the heart. There is one undentable truth, though: one should try and gel as close to one's children as one can. One should live in a way so as not to icel ashamed of look. ing them in the eye: one must be able to control one's lecitings, to suppress trillation and contain outbursts of anger, in addition, one should have a constant and sincore interest in the life and cliairs of one's child. and participate actively in whatever he or she is doing. To establish spiritual contact with a child tokes much strength and lime. Yet, the author concludes, this is not too high a price to pay for the trust and sincere friendship which will ensue.

HOME NEWS

fisionation work has been completed on yet another tower

the Itakai Castle (Lithuania) which used to be the

dence of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania. Today, the former

tion and arsenal of the eastle house a new section of the

licker Castle now looks exactly as it did in the 14th and

to continues when it served as a bulwark in the wars against

German Invaders. The massive defence towers are made

cedic are up to three metres thick. Draw-bridges span

of red brick and large boulders. The walls surrounding

of moois which used to be littled with water from the

A picsoni, an exhibition of old weapons and everyday

welle objects and documents is on view in the custle, il-

"leung the struggle of the Lithuanian peasants against their

there are hundreds of exhibits relating to World War II

94 Sundays, Lithuanian chamber orchestras give concerts
94 Music in the Ambassadorial Holl of the castle.

to the expulsion of the Nazi invaders from Lithuania.

Places to visit

Farming in permafrost

MILING POLAR SEAS

at the Admiral Ne-Co. Far Eastern School for 't Marine Engineering are 2 for a cruise from Vialo Mumansk along the

espedition under the lecturer Leonid Lysencios the Sea of Japan, is the East Siberian, Lapit is impossible to sail

4'401 to a traditional

Cat Club", named

he hero in Carroll's

Adventures in Wonder-rigunded by students rigunary anguages depart-tion was the club's a soniversary

Christic Cat" is one of

he o'clock tea party

across seven seas in one navigational season, the itinerary has been divided up into several stages, the first of which will be completed during the summer of 1982.

Apart from the adventure aspect of the cruise, the students. hope to discover traces (in the shape of camps and cairns marked up in pilot's log-books) of the Russian explorers who first trod the wilderness of the Polar

the most popular clubs at the

can also keep up-to-data with

TUDENTS' SOCIETIES AT KISHINEV UNIVERSITY

University. Here one can make There are several dozen such the acquaintance of the heroes hobby groups at Kishinev Uni-versity, "The Teachers Club", "The Lecturers Club" and "The and heroines of English literat-Shaw, and other writers, One Historians Club"; for instance, sociaties catering for students. the latest developments in the with an interest in technology English arts. The club's main or the arts, as well as the "Torch", an amateur student task is to help the students im-prove their knowledge of Bu-glish and provide them with

The Soviet North in bookmarks

the which was recently to Bratislava from Chukotka contained boltanek illustrated with 13 of life in the harsh rehibition entitled "The North in Bookmarks" be appened in Czechoslo ed of carved and en-

FORMATION No. 48, 1982

graved tusk Ivory. Over the past graved lusk ivory. Over the passidecade painters and graphic artists have started making an appearance. Many of them tried their hand at making bookmarks, combining the applent traditions of engraving with the laconic language of drawing.

V. Istomin was the first Chukotkan artist whose works in thisgenre won him recognition both

in our country and abroad. The Czechoslovak writer Kerol Iza-koyic became interested and he suggested that an exhibition of bookmarks. Illustrating life in the Par North, should be held at the house of Czechoslovak Soviet-friendship in Bratislava, Arilats from Yakutla and from other ci-ties in the Soviet Union as well-as from Chukotka were lavited to take part

existed in remote times, and, consequently, to determine the time that a geological layer was formed in which oil and gas

period. Hundreds of samples ob

members of a Central Asian ex-

pedition mounted by the Insti-tute of Geology and Develop-ment of Combustible Mineral Re-

sources at the USSR Academy

of Sciences. The spores and the

pollen extracted from these rocks

turned out to be much younger

then the oil extracted from the

same layers. On the basis of

this discovery, scientists hellove

that oil may originate from still

deeper layers of even older rock,

when wells were drilled on the

Turopean cels, which as is

well known, for conturtes spawned in the Sargasso Sea.

have now been bred in actificial

conditions for the first time by

Byelorussian zoologists. This achievement, which has been

long sought after by scientists

all over the world, is the result

of many years of research by

To make this evolic lish spawn

in actificial conditions was a

tempting challenge, Particularly

in view of the fact that due to

pollution of the occapic waters

along the cel's traditional mig-

ratory route, it had slopper

frequenting rivers in this com-

across the ocean where the

eggs mature in a natural way. They decided in favour of com-

pletely artificial reproduction of

Byelorussian hiologists.

ported from abroad.

A hypothesis that was home out

scientists' suggestion.

BREAKTHROUGH

IN EEL BREEDING

JOINT STUDY OF DESERTS

Science

and technology

A laboratory for international scientific projects has been set up at the Institute of Deserts, Turkmenian Academy of Scien-

In accordance with long-term agreements with foreign countries, the scientists at the insitule carry out research pro-grammes for the protection of the natural environment in deseris, and for the study of the effect of human activity on arid ecosystems in order to work recommendations in the battle with desertification. For the past five years running, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the institute and its experimental station have served as the venue for international scientific courses and seminars for specialists from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Nearly 44 offices and organizations from 32 countries manitam contacts with the institute.

The opening of this new laboratory will help expand the number of projects carried out jointly with scientists from other countries; it will assist in their coordination, and in the study and generalization of world experionce in combatting desertification. It will also contribute towards perfecting the skills of experts from developing coun tries who aftend international anti-desertification compes at the

POLLEN AND OIL

In their prediction that off could be found in the grante layers of the Paleozoic, where If has never been looked for before, prospectors from the Man-gyshlak Pentasula on the Caspian Sea shore were believed by the remains of plants which grew there hundreds of millions of years ago. The oil which gushed out of a well they had drilled, proved the efficiency of methods used in paliuology, a science which concentrates on the study of spores and pollen, in prospecting for mineral de-

· The Byelorussians have achie-The attention of scientists was ved a real breakthrough in fish attracted a long time ago by pollen blown long distances by hardly expect the appearance of the wind, which preserves all eel nurseries in the near luture. the features of the genus and type of plant from which it defor it is as difficult to breed the larvae until they reach the stage rives. The substance in its capwhen they can be safely let out sule is gradually replaced by into lakes as it is to make minerals, and when petrified, the these eggs mature. Scientists pollen becomes practically inde-structible. When the spores and are now working on the former the pollen are separated from to establish what kind of plants OF INTEREST



A tigress, a performer with the Czechostovak "Prega" circus, gave bigili to a wonderful striped cub while lenting the Ryciocussian city of Moglicy, As the star refused to attend to her bahy, a dog was found to act asfosier mother.

VIEWPOINT

Palinology has proved indispensable in the study of rocks in the Mangyshlak Peninsula befor a healthy onging to the Triassic geological tained from depths of up to five kilometres have been studied by

Rafael OGANOY. General Secretary of the 9th World Congress of Cardiology

World Congress of Cardiology will open in the Kremila Palace of Congresses with more than 4,000 foreign physicians from 64 countries taking part. The largest delegations will be from the USA, Italy, the GDR, the FRG, Japan, Hungary, Argentt na, India, France and Brazil. / large number of cardiologists are expected from the develop

The congress programme fairly comprehensive and will perimental, clinical and prevenlive cardiology. The well known American cardiologisi iugene Braunwald will-read . paper on the highly controverstal problem "Limiting the scope of myocardial infarction — from dream to reulity". The Amerlean surgeon Norman Shunwa who has courted out the largest number of beart transmissions will speak about his work to

congress delegates. Three papers will be read by Soviet scientists: Academi clan Eugeny Chazov will repor in new data in the cell and mo lecular mechanisms of the derelopment of atherosclero is Academician Vladimii Bu akov sky will speak on new approaches to surgical treatmen

The difficulty lacing the scienof congenital heart disease tists was that living in captivity Academician Oleg Gazenko wil the sel did not produce the hormones needed for the devread a paper on the state of the cardiovascular system during elopraent of its eggs. For many space flights. years, they were defeated i Detailed discussion will take their attempts to "set off" this mechanism by modeling the conditions of the eel's voyage

place on the treatment of angi na pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiac insufficiency, cas diac rhythm violations and arterial hypertension. Analysis of known methods of treatmen will be supplemented by an examination of new trends: sur gical treatment of cardiac rhytim violations, directed transport of drugs as well as the principally now types of drugs

A number of large national and international programmes on preventive treatment of isemic heart disease are nov caring completion in the USA, vorway, Finland, the USSR, and other countries, the results o wer the question of whether a change in life style - fewe lats, a normal weight, the give ing up of smoking, increased physical activity and treatment v hypertension would lead to decrease in mortality from the main types of cardiovascular disease. Preliminary experience les us to be optimistic over the outcome of this problem,

The treatment of stenocardia by the introduction of a cathe-ter into a parrowed coronary ar iery, with subsequent infla-tion of the balloon at the end of the catheter is becoming fa-crassingly widespread, This maker it possible to wides the ger of he affect of alcocardia.

Set of he affect of alcocardia.

Foresting the probability of an increase in cardiovaccular disease is developing countries, a number of special assatons of the congress will discuss ways of preventing this desperous tendency. Much attention will be paid to the prevention of be paid to the prevention of cardiovascular, disease among children

D

'Cardiology-82'

"The language of music does not need translating. Its best creations travel around the world visa-free, doing much good, bringing continents, states and peoples closer together for the sake of peace and for the benefit of mankind", composer Shoslakovich, a co-founder of the Tchaikovsky International Competi-

This is the seventh time that young musicians from all over the world have gathered in Moscow. From early morning till late at night entrants in all four of the competitions categories -plano, cello, violin and solo singing-compete in the first round in Moscow's concert halfs. There are three more rounds

Singers and cellists perform in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, The former are required to perform in the language of the onginal--for instance, they all sing Tchaikovsky's romances and arlas in Russian. The complex and very full cello programme includes classical and modern works. A compulsory tion is the suite for cello solo by Viktoria Yagling, of the USSR. who won an award in the 4th Competition.
The Grand Hall of the Conser-

vatoire is the venue for the plano and vielin contests. While it starts off as a qualifying round. the programme as a whole adds up to something approaching a concert. The challengers have to score no less than 18 out of 25 points to qualify. For the first time a Prokofiev's sonata has been introduced as a compulsivery been introduced as a compulsory number in the programme, 20-year-old Kerry McDermott, from the USA, is to inaugurate the violin contest, it so happens that four years ago as the youngest entrant in the Competition, she was also drawn to start the .con-



The jury for the plane contest which is taking place in the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire. Contre-chairman of the jury Otar Taktakishvili.



While many of the competitors have entered for the previous competitions, for Philippine planist Maria Rovena Arrieta, now studying at the Moscow Conser-vatoire, this is her first experithe Competition-for instance

seum of Ethnography of the peoples of the USSR, which three Yugoslav cities. breatblaking. We have been inspired by Rushi carvings, the lubok and

WHAT'S ON!

June 19-21



American violinist Kerry McDermott.

ence of the contest. It is charactoristic that many of the contestants representing countries taking part for the first time in

ments in our country. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

Iraq, Malta, Norway and Luxein-

bourg-are perfecting their mus-

ical skills at music establish-

ainters have helped u i right approach to Pushin vivid and many-faceted f We aren't of course copy." Russian frescoes, b.t use them as the starting tor our ideas. Their art

LITERARY PRIZE

hov's works published in

alicativ awarded for sub-

Gogol's and Dostoyevsky's

PUSHKIN

FAIRY TALES

AS CARTOON

Ivan Ivanov-Vano, 82, c

the proneers of Soviet or

is hard at work on a te-

ject at Soyuzmulthin ?

in Moscow. He aims 9 the fairy tales written by

kin into carloous.
The first film in the

will be a full-length adaptation of The Tale of Saltan". The Tale of a f

man and a Fish", "The Is the Dead Princess and the

Knights", "The Tale of 1?

and his Workman Bills

"It was lar from ear,

FILMS__

The film about it

olsky Prospekt).

Che Guevara (IIAIy).

Studios, USSR).

bunters.

soyuznaya.

a suitable style for these says Ivanov-Vano. "Old ?

NEW

On the initiative of the Orga-nizing Committee for the 9th World Congress of Cardiology, as international "Cardiology-82" subblion, will be held in this A new literary prize to awarded annually for the successful study of Russ's: rature has been establishchibotion, where June 21 and 30 (ander the auspicles of V/O Exponent). The exhibition will festure a wide range of diagramic, treatment and analytical .lapan. The prize bears the: of Kentaro Ikeda, the known translator and R. classical scholar. Ikeda was co-transision instruments, as well as medical preparations used in cardiology. 16-volume collection of (

He is also the author of The forthcoming exhibition literary-biogra; study, "Pushkin's Life", has aroused considerable inteest among firms producing inwon a prize for Eeg rruments and medicine for the traiment of cardiac disorders. on Chekliov (The life Nearly 200 firms and organiza-Chekhoy") as well as of () ion from Australia, Austria, hov's Creative Laboratory Edgaria, Great Britain, the commentary on "The Sa The first prizes bave

Fiora ABDRASHITOVA

Metrofor Warsaw

An agreement was signed be tween the USSR and Poland providing for bilateral econom-ic and technical cooperation on the construction in Warsaw of 1 23 km metro line between 1982 and 1995

The Soviet Union will provide Poland with technical manuals and specifications for the building of the line and for special equipment to be phased in at Polish enterprises, as well first section of the line.

The Soviet organizations will provide equipment, machines and materials as well as speclalists to help in the construction and putting into operation of the first metro line.

Who will walk off with Mashuk?

GDR, India, Italy, Canada, Poland, the United States, Finland,

France, the FRG, Japan, and other countries are taking part.

mounted by the Soviet Union. Among the exhibits to be dis-

played in the Soviet pavilion

the Tsunami system, ECG diag-

nostic systems, AEKS-1 and Anamnez-MT systems, and arti-

ficial blood circulation machines

meeting relevant standard and specifications, PELANA-01 and

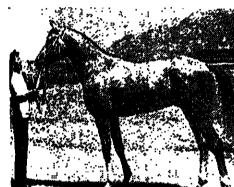
ELNAR-01 systems for anaesthe-

tics and resuscitation, as well as

equipment for hyperbaric me-dicine and cryogenic instru-

diagnostic automatic units,

As many as five horse auctions a year are held in foreign buyers in the Soviet Union. In few days the auction will be held in Pyatigorsk, in the Worthern Caucasus.



ibis is Mashuk.

The noted horse expert, Arseny Lobanov, has presided over 50 such auctions.

The Pyatigorsk auction is of special interest because among the Tersks, Kabardins, Anglo-Kabardins and Achaltekins for sale, there will also be 50 Arab thoroughbreds of the Tersk stud farm and noted for their heavity and speed, Lobanov told me. I have known a bidding price to be reised 90 times, be went on. It may well be that we will see equally acute competition at Pyatigorsk, for many old rivals are expected: for instance, Michele La Torre, of Italy, Robin Den Hartog, of Holland, a group of West German horse breeders and American businessman Robert Stratmore. They are particularly interested in the five-year-old Mashuk, Mr. Stratmore believes that Mashuk is superior to Pesnyar, hought by the Oxidental Petroleum Company for a million dollars

Which of the bidders will walk off with this beautiful grey? The answer to this question will be given on auction day, June 23.

Semyon SEMYONOV

Yanka Kupala centenary

All the Union republics in the Soviet Union will be organizing large-scale celebrations for the centenary of the birth of Yanka Kupala, Byelorussia's na-

There will be a special meeting at Moscow's Bolshol Theatre to mark the occasion, and litetary evenings, conferences will be held in many cities and

towns of the country. The USSR Ministry of Communications will issue special anniversary postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards bearing the poet's portrait. Melodia recording company is to put out a record of Kupala's poems, and a three-volume col-lection of his works in 'The Life of Outstanding People" series will be published in honour of the centenary.

'Golden Orpheus' awards

An award-winners' concert wound up the 18th international "Golden Orpheus" festival in the famous Bulgarian resort area on the Black Sea coast.

A total of 19 European, Asian and Latin American countries look part in the festival. For the first time the festival awards featured (apart from the "Golden Orpheus" Grand Prixt the Silver Orpheus"

As before, there were two competitions in the festival — the Contest of Bulgarian variety songs was won by a song, "A Miracle", composed by Bentsion Yeliezer to lyrics by Damyan Damyanov. In the compellion of performers, Nell Rangelova, the young Bulgarian singer, took the "Golden Orpheus" Grand Prix. Awards were also presented to

Films. The film, "Our Friend India", made by a Moscow do-cumentary film studio and soon

Exhibitions. An exhibition featuring over 200 handicraft items formerly in use among the Serbians and Croatlans was recently on view in Leningrad. Among the objects on show were kerchiefs and thewis worn by fashionable city women embroidered with silk and gold hasid sumplices as the silk and gold hasid sumplices. braid, sumptuous carpets, carved distalls, and silver embroidery sels. This was a rejurn exhibition for the display of "Slavonic folk dress", drawn from the re-



"Song Today", a jestivel of Soviet and French song,"
was organized recently by the France 19832 and
USSR-France friendship societies in the old French critics and song-lovers from many provinces of France. A group of Soviet, musicians, singers, and In the photo: the Meridian singing trio, from Iva-novo, perform before a French audience. town of Dourdan, forty kilometres from Paris. Taking part were over 400 French slugers, composers,

FACTS and EVENTS

to be released in the Soviet Union, tells of the friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples, and of their equal and mutually profitable cooperation it also deals with Indian history culture and science and with the political and economic pro-blems facing that country.

performed by Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Bolshol Theatre (Sverdiov Sq).

19 — Molchanov, "Macbeth"
(ballet), 20 — Rossini, "The
Barber of Seville" (opera), 21— Concert by pupils of the Moscow Ballet School.

cbaturlan,

Stanislavsky and NemirovichDanchenko Musical Theatre
(17 Pushkinskaya St.) 19
Tchaikovsky, "Bugene Onegin" Cinemat Sport" (St.)
(operb). 20 (mat) — Morozov. shaya Pirogovskayi St.

"Doctor Doolittle" (ballet): 20
Sport!vnaya. (eve) - Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera). 21 - Minkus, "Don Quixote" (bailet). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin-

Opereita Theatre (6 Pushkin-skaya St). 19 (met) — Kelman, "Maritza"; 19 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov", 20 (mat) — Peltsman, "An Old Comedy"; 20 (eve)—Grokhovsky, "Quad-rille", 21 — Loswe, "My Fair

Tours. The Voronezh Russian Folk Choir, at present on tour

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 20 (mat), 21 — Variety concerts, Bolsboi The-

atre performances: 19 - Kha-

"Gayane" (ballet),

of Mongolia, is taking part in the Days of Soviet Culture marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

caday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro ^{∷holkovska}ya. Exhibition Hall. RSFSR Artists

talon (65 Vavilova St). An exthidon of works by Moscow this, Ye. Kamenetskaya, On the Moscow Region and of contemporaries. Daily, except reday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro

iraditional international

as is in full swing in the Polish by of Poznan with more than

:00 firms and foreign trade or-inizations from 26 countries

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Ber etskaya Embankment). 19furnishediye Serdisa pop group. A gala concert given variety artists. 21 Likita rock group.

The film describes in stage in the its describes of leals Central Stadium. Small Yong Arena. (Luzhniki). 20, 21 Luzha ki Invites You Again''. ariety performance, featuring lik Joals, accompanied by the Add pop group, as well as the P groups. Variety and circus

MR IMPORMATION No. 46, 1982 -

__SPORTS ___ Union (6 Uralykaya St. tional Visual Aris of 8.11

ROWING an exhibition to make an exhibition to make an exhibition to make the anniversary of George Masks, ornamental 10% kitchenware and colone to are on display. Days Nolodyozhnaya). 19, 20 rainfall (or June).

- Moscow championship. 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (both days).

taking part. The Minister of For-

eign Trade of the PPR Tadeusz

address that Poland is greatly in-terested in further expanding

storowicz emphasized in his

This is a warning-up for the Moscow rowers before the USSR championship and nternational regaltas. GORODKI

Dynamo Stadium. 20 -- Moscow championship for Juniors.

Gorodki is an old Russian game which used to be played by Ivan Pavlov, Ma-xim Gorky as well as by other famous figures in this

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 20 - Racing and trotting. 1 **p**.m,

WEATHER

June 19-21 In Moscow, city and region,

warm and dry weather is ex-pected. Night temperatures of 8-12°C and 19°-23°C in the day time. Light wind. 4 4 4

There was heavy rain on June 17 in the Georgian mountains (Svanetia over these same 24 hours had 1.5 of the gorman

her cooperation with socialist countries and in developing trade and economic relations with other states.

The Soviet Union sent a large display, numbering about 3,000 items to the fair, most of them maing new industrial products, including automatic lines, farm machinery, and consumer goods. A special section of the USSR display is devoted to the economic achievements of the Soviet Ukraine.

Philately

GEORGI DIMITROV



Transporture and the The USSR Ministry of Commu-nications has issued a six-kopek postage stemp commentoraling the centanary of Gabral Dimit-rov, an outstanding ectivist of the Bulgaries and international working class and communist

OPTICS FROM THE GDR

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Jena enterprise, from the GDR. has taken place in Irkutsk. This is not the first time that products bearing this famous trademark have been exhibited to the USSR. Similar shows have been held in the past in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Minsk, Tbilisi and

Carl Zeisa Jena supplies ita products to a total of more than 100 countries, the Soviet Union

Among the exhibits was a model of the photo camera used on board the Soyuz-22 spaceship and the Salyut-6 orbital station.

Specialists found much to interest them at the exhibition: equipment for photogrammetry and aerial photography, optical glass and lasers, control instruments and meters, as well as

The very first year of opera-

tion on this route (which goes via Shannon and Havana) showed its economic and com-

mercial advantages. Two years

later flights were increased to

iwo per week. Over the five years since the route was

inaugurated, carriage plans have been invariably fulfilled:

4.150 passengers were carried in 1978, while last year the

number reached 11,000.

Air link between Moscow and Mexico City The first Aeroflot plane flew Aerollut's longest transcontinen-

tal routes.

to Mexico City five years ago. On August 2, 1976, an intergovernmental agreement on air traffic between the USSR and Mexico was signed in Mexico City Under the terms of the agreement Acrollol and stateowned Aeromexico were given equal rights in operating re-gular flights between the cop-lists of the two countries.

At the 13,500 km, Moscow-Mexico City line is one of

HOBBY LED TO RUSSIA People develop a special interesi in almost everything under the sun... Some go in for slamps, for example, others for

music or books, on accasion one's hobby takes one to far distant lands.

In Moscow I met a graup of British tourists who had come here because of their interest in

birds. They had gone all the way to loke Batkel. This is my second visit to the Soviel Union, said group leader David Fisher. I am drown here by a professional interest; I am the only professional ornithol is in the proup. The others have come to learn at Britishand about

the rich nature of Siberia and to

Intourist news

have a good rest. In the talga we saw blids we had never seen anywhere, let alone in Britain,

There are three Americans and seven Britons in our group and they are all satisfied with the trip. What is more, we had proctically no difficulty in organizing it. Intoutiet did all they could to make our tour an exciting and informative one,... Mr Fisher stressed...

The trip was sponsored by the Sunbird travel agency which specializes in such unusual N. lours, de lesse et

Viktor YEVKIN

D

MN INFORMATION N